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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM INDIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The Atlantic brought 120 passengers, and $170,000 in specie.

The insurgents were still in possession of Delhi. Numerous sharp engagements had taken place between the English and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated. European reinforcements were arriving, and an attack on Delhi was expected about the 20th.

More mutinies had been discovered among the Bombay troops, and it was supposed that several of the suspected regiments would be disarmed.

A despatch from Marseilles to Paris says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise and were killing the English; also, that the revolution was becoming general.

No merchandise was reaching Calcutta from the interior. Money, in the East, was disappearing, and the paper of the East India Company was at twenty-five per cent discount.

The King's magazine at Jodhpoore was struck by lightning, and an explosion followed which killed 900 men, and destroyed property to the value £1,000,000.

The whole province of Bengal had become alarmed. The civilians at Gejah had fled to Patria, leaving the Treasury in charge of the 64th Reg't, which is in a precarious situation. Calcutta is becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—Cotton—Sales of the three days 12,500 bales, slow sales, but prices unaltered. The market closed quiet and steady. Speculators took only 1,000 bales.

The Farmers' Bank.—The Elizabeth City Pioneer of Tuesday, in an article in defence of the Farmers' Bank at that place, says: We are authorized to say that no loss will occur to the holders of Farmers' Bank notes. The Bank being perfectly solvent, will redeem her notes at a proper time. She will resume so soon as the Northern money market will justify her in so doing.

Merchants in Elizabeth City advertise to take Farmers' Bank notes at 100 cents in the dollar for goods or accounts.

Bank of Charlotte.—J. J. Blackwood, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Bank of Hamburg, S. C., has been elected President of the Bank of Charlotte in place of S. P. Alexander, Esq., resigned.

We learn by letters received this morning from Washington in this State, and also from gentlemen from that place, who arrived here this morning, that Mr. T. H. Hardenbergh, Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at that place, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, during the night of Saturday the 10th instant. His official business as Cashier had nothing to do with this melancholy event. Rumor says disappointment in some love affair was the exciting cause.—*Wil. Herald.*

It is stated that Mr. Hardenbergh's accounts as Cashier of the Washington Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear are found since his death to be all correct.

From those acquainted with him, we learn that he was a man of unblemished character, of strict integrity, and whose modest and gentlemanly deportment endeared him to all who knew him. His age was about 47.

A Happy Man.—We heard of an individual a few days since, who was greatly concerned about the suspension of the Farmer's Bank, and who hastened home to see if he had any of its bills on hand. He examined, and found he had no bank bills of any kind, and no specie. Of course he felt better.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Parental Anticipations.—Fond parent (to his son:) "Yes, New York is the place to get on in. Look at Jones: he started without a penny, and has lately failed for a hundred thousand dollars. Of course, that's an extreme case. I don't expect you to do so well as that. Still, with honesty and industry, I see no reason why you should not, in the course of a few years, fail for fifty thousand dollars."

JEWELRY.—A man who buys trinkets now-a-days should take care from whom he buys. See the following:

Jeweller's Gold.—This term is applied to alloys of gold used for trinkets and inferior articles of jewelry, ranging from three or four karats fine and upwards, or which are too inferior to receive the Hall mark. The lowest alloy of this class is formed of copper 16 parts; silver, 1 to 1¾ parts; gold, 2 to 3 parts, melted together. This is worth only from 8s. to 6d. the ounce. "It has recently been found that gold of the 12 karats, or less, if alloyed with zinc instead of the proper quantity of silver, presents a color very nearly equal to that of a metal at least 2½ or 3 karats higher, or of 8s. or 10s. an ounce more value; and the consequence has been that a large quantity of jewelry has been made of gold alloyed in this manner, and the same has been purchased by some shopkeepers, very much to their own loss, as that of the public, inasmuch as a galvanic action is produced after a time upon gold so alloyed, by means of which the metal is split into separate pieces, and the articles rendered perfectly useless. Gold chains, guard cases, thimbles, and lockets are the articles of which the public and the shopkeepers will do well to take heed, as these have, among some other things, been lately so constructed."

Underground R. R. Return Trains.—The Cleveland Plaindealer states every steamboat arriving at that place brings back from Canada families of negroes, who have formerly fled to the Provinces from the States. They describe the life and condition of the blacks in Canada as miserable in the extreme.

A Sensible Doctor.—A doctor up town gave the following prescription for a sick lady a few day since: "A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a pair of gaiter boots!" The lady recovered immediately.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, &c.—The public, North and South, has been taken by surprise in the suspension of specie payments, on Saturday last, by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, followed on Monday, by the suspension of the Bank of South Carolina and the Southwestern Rail Road Bank, all located in Charleston. And on Saturday also, the Norfolk Branch of the Bank of Virginia suspended.

Subsequently, on Tuesday, the Bank of Wilmington, N. C. suspended.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina belongs to the State, is in fact the State Treasury. So that it is beyond all question good. And we have quite as little doubt that *all* the other above named suspended Banks are perfectly good. We will be very glad to take any of their notes for debts due us or for any thing we have to dispose of.

At New York, since our last, the Bowery Bank, the East River Bank, and the Grocers Bank, have suspended, and by the law of that State suspension there involves a closing of business and winding up. The two first, (and perhaps the third,) were small banks. Eleven of these small banks in New York have failed since the trouble begun.

Those great concerns the Illinois Central railroad company, and the Erie railroad company, have been protested and made assignments. The Illinois is the company to which the U. S. granted about thirty millions of dollars worth of land, with which they built and stocked a road 500 miles long. They had a floating debt of two or three millions, and have been unable to raise money to pay it, as it fell due. The Erie road cost nearly forty millions of dollars, and has been always in trouble with an enormous debt.

The stock in the Illinois company recently sold at $70 for $30 paid in. Now it is down to $10 for $40 paid in.

Messrs. Corning & Co. bankers, Henry A. Coit, sugar house, John A. Genin, of Bazaar celebrity, Seymour & Co., paper dealers, Coit & Co., sugar dealers, and J. Corlies, dry goods merchant, Cary & Co., Hoppock and Greenwood, Wood & Grant, Connelly & Adams, G. S. Hillman, Buckley & Moore, Baptist & White, Brummell & Roysters, and Fenton, Lee & Co., and many others, have failed. Geo. Bliss & Co. have *not* failed, and do not expect to fail.

At Boston, among the failures are, the Boston Belting Company; Messrs. L. A. George & Co., straw house; Messrs. Milton & Gale, oil and leather dealers; and Messrs. Nash, French & Co., shoe dealers.

At Philadelphia, Caldwell and English, domestic goods; Cowperthwait & Co., large book house, are among the failures.

STATE STOCKS.—Virginia 6 per cents sell in New York at 73; Ohio 80; New York 91; Michigan 75; Missouri 64; &c. No late sale of North Carolina stock.

Rail road stocks sell at 85 to 88.

LATEST.

By the telegraphic accounts from New York, below, it will be seen that eleven more of the banks of the city have suspended. A despatch to Wilmington says that 22 had suspended, and another despatch that *all* had suspended. But these are evidently exaggerations. The larger and strong banks still stood up to yesterday morning. But there does not appear to be any favorable change in the condition of things at the North.

Some of the banks both in New York and Charleston, kept their doors open three hours beyond the usual time of closing, to accommodate bill holders who might desire specie. The Charleston banks paid out only $45,000 in all, meeting every demand.

The Wilmington Journal of yesterday says,—

"We presume that some definite understanding will be had between the Banks in this place today. We know there is a strong feeling amongst a portion of the Bank officers and merchants in favor of suspension. Others, we are aware, have all along been opposed to it. We are, however, of the opinion, that a general suspension will be the inevitable result. It may not take place today or to-morrow. If the reports from New York be confirmed, there appears to be no other alternative, however much opposed to it the people at large may be.

"While on this subject, we had as well state that seven thousand dollars of the "Bank of Wilmington" notes, sent down here by the "Bank of Fayetteville," were protested yesterday.

"We have implicit confidence in all our banks, and persons owing us cannot do us a greater favor than by sending us the amount of their indebtedness. We will give receipts with no little pleasure for bills on any of them. We will not hesitate to take even South Carolina wild-cat bills."

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Eight of the City Banks suspended to-day. They are as follows; The "New York Exchange." "Marine," "Pacific," "Merchant's Exchange," "North River," "Citizens," "Irving" and "Ocean" Banks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

E. Fish & Co., and Brown & Carey, have failed.

The Chatham and Bull's Head Banks have failed.

Three more of the City Banks have suspended specie payments: The "Tradesman's," "Market" and "St. Nicholas" banks.

Messrs. Lyman & Brothers, large China merchants at Boston, have suspended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The Marine Bank was stopped by the injunction of one of its customers. It is presumed the others were stopped in the same way. By this means the penalty of winding up, which attaches to suspension, is evaded, and rendered probable that suspension in most cases is only temporary. This understanding relieves the excitement.

The Petersburg Express thinks that "with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the North, and South Carolina on the other side, Virginia and North Carolina must fall into line."

Despatches of Tuesday afternoon from New York state that that had been a day of intense excitement. All the banks were run upon, both in and out of the city, and more suspensions were anticipated. The capitals of the banks suspended range from $130,000, (the N. Y. Exchange bank,) to $2,000,000, (the Park bank.) There are about 40 other banks in the city, one with a capital of $10,000,000 (the Bank of Commerce.) No other worth more than $3,000,000.

The weekly report of all the N. Y. city banks of Saturday last shows, with a capital of $65,095,705, an aggregate of

Deposites.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.
63,301,681	7,523,599	11,476,294	101,917,569

Compared with the previous week the differences are,

Loans—Decrease,	$4,017,930
Specie—Increase,	75,881
Circulation—Decrease,	392,503
Deposits—Decrease,	4,676,976

The reduction of loans and discounts in nine weeks has amounted to $20,159,683.

One of the most remarkable incidents of the times in New York is, that A. T. Stewart has turned his wholesale department into a retail business, and that Edward Lambert & Co. a first class jobbing house, despairing of selling at wholesale his splendid stock of goods in store, amounting to $500,000 worth, has hired a retail store and offers the whole by retail at wholesale prices, for cash. Such things will tend to break up many a retailer in the city.

EXCHANGE.—We have heard of a sale of a check on New York at 5 per cent. premium. At Raleigh, the Standard says it is 5 to 6 per cent, and gold about the same.

PAY UP!—No one can tell how much good he may do in such times as the present, by paying his debts, as far as he can rake and scrape the means to do so. The trifles due the retail merchant, collected together, would enable him to pay his debts in the great cities, where thousands of such retailers owe sums that if paid, would banish the panic. Hard times could not exist under such an operation. And these debtors of small sums are far more deeply interested than they may suppose in putting an end to the panic. As long as this continues, prices of produce must rule low, the merchant will sell fewer goods, the mechanic get fewer jobs, and the laborer lower wages. People will be obliged to practice a rigid economy, and therefore all branches of trade and industry must languish. It is in the power of many a man to contribute something towards bringing this dreadful state of things to an end and reinstating prosperity, by paying his debts, and thus helping others to pay theirs.

We return to this subject, not only because we are deeply impressed with its importance, but for the purpose of introducing the following from last Saturday's N. Y. Journal of Commerce. It is in the *right spirit*, and done in the *right time:*—

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Messrs. Editors:—The mail of this morning brought us the following letter from a distinguished Ex-Governor of North Carolina. The remittance is in payment of an *open account* due about this time. If every merchant in the interior would exhibit the same spirit, the jobbers here would soon feel the beneficial effects. Instead of this, however, parties from large towns in the interior write, We have plenty of funds to pay with, but cannot get exchange, at any price—which means in some cases at least that they are not willing to pay 3 to 5 per cent. for exchange on New York. MERCHANT.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Oct. 6, 1857.

Messrs:—I enclose you a check for $673 98-100, which I believe is about the amount of my account with you, but which I have not before me.

I shall be in your city in a few days, but as money is now worth something in your city, and as every business man wants his own at the *right time*, I enclose this. Please to acknowledge its receipt.

Yours respectfully, J. M. M.

COTTON.—We have seen a letter from Philadelphia which states the impression as prevailing there that cotton will fall to 8 cents, owing, of course, to the scarcity of money and the stoppage of so many factories.

On the other hand, the Southern papers speak of short crops. The Vicksburg Southron of the 3d says,—

"We have rarely heard more general complaint than reaches us daily, from every quarter, in relation to the cotton crops. In many districts of country the ravages of the boll worm have been destructive beyond all former precedent, while in others, the long protracted drought under which the planters have suffered, coupled with the intense heat which characterized the month of September, has caused the plant to cast leaves, forms and young bolls, to an extent rarely witnessed. The crop will, we think, be a short one beyond all cavil, and if we have a frost within the next ten days, calculators and speculators may reduce their figures to 2,500,000 bales, or thereabouts."

The Livingston (Ala.) Democrat, speaking of the crops in Sumter and Greene counties, says,—

"In this county we hear every day the most gloomy reports of the prospect. Several intelligent and reliable planters within the last few days, have assured us that the crop cannot be more than half an average one. On some of the finest stiff lands both in Sumter and Greene, it is almost an entire failure.

There can be no longer any mistake, or doubt about it—the crop will be a very short one. There is no top crop at all, and the first bolls are opening very slowly. Fully a month of the picking season has already been lost, and even a late and favorable fall cannot materially change the prospect. The rains of last week and the week before, too, were very injurious, and produced the rot wherever the growth is luxuriant."

A PATRIOTIC THOUGHT.—Mr. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, before going to Boston to convey the remains of that great scholar and orator, Mr. Legare, to his native city and state, paid a brief visit to Saratoga and Niagara. From one of his letters we quote the following passage:

"After quaffing the healthful and restorative water of the Congress Spring for three days, I left for a glance at Niagara. I never come North without visiting the Falls. Their sublimity and glory constitute one of the strong links that bind me to the Union. As an admirer of the beauties and sublimities of nature, I cannot consent to give up my property in the Falls of Niagara. For two days I feasted both soul and sense on them, by sunlight and by moonlight, on the American side and on the Canada side, with an appetite that grew by what it fed on, and I took my departure with regret at my brief sojourn amid scenes so fraught with charm to man, and so impressed with the power of God."

We think that no one who has ever visited this one of the most impressive of God's works, (and a little below it only, in position and grandeur, the magnificent bridge, of man's construction,) but will feel the force of Mr. Yeadon's claim to a share in this inheritance. It does a man good, morally, politically, and intellectually, to stand in the presence of Niagara, and we could wish to have the good fortune to enjoy it every year. We well remember an incident of the first hour of our arrival there, some years ago, which will give an idea of the interest which it excites. Arriving at the International hotel at sun-down, we set off at once to take a first look before darkness should shut out the scene, and leave nothing but the everlasting roar to remind us in what a vicinity we were. Whilst enjoying the wonderful spectacle, we turned to ask a question as to the localities from a gentleman who stood near and alone. In the course of a few minutes conversation we learned that he was the Conductor of the train by which we had arrived, and that he never reached the village, day by day, without going to gaze at the Falls!

FOREIGN IMPORTS.—The imports of foreign goods into New York for Sept. were $16,847,360 value, being greater than for any former September—nearly three millions more than in Sept. 1846.

The total imports into New York for the first nine months of the year have been $193,563,491, being more than 20 millions above those of last year, nearly 79 millions more than for 1855, and more than 41 millions more than in 1844.

The stagnation of trade has induced importers to leave in the custom house, "in bond," nearly 15 millions worth of the imported goods.

Nearly two hundred millions of imports into New York alone in nine months, may well account for much of the present trouble.

GRAIN FOR EUROPE.—At New York, eighteen ships have gone, or are now loading, with grain for Liverpool, carrying 1,100,000 bushels.

It is said that 25,000,000 of bushels are in store at Chicago, not more than 1,000,000 of which will come to New York before the closing of the canal for want of money to send it on.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—The Richmond Whig says of Gov. Andrew Johnson, who has just been elected U. S Senator, that he is "the vilest radical and most unscrupulous demagogue in the Union. He is in favor of the election of all officers directly by the people—including Supreme Judges and United States Senators. He is opposed to all colleges, academies and high schools, as nurseries of anti-Democratic sentiment—declaring that young men who go to them Democrats invariably come away Whigs. Surely, we have fallen upon evil times, when such a specimen is placed in the United States Senate."

He is, however, a remarkable man, having risen from the lowest condition. It was only after he married that he learned to read, his wife teaching him after his days' labor as a journeyman tailor was done.

RELIABILITY OF NEWSPAPERS.—Our readers will recollect the charge recently made by Gen. Pillow, that during the war with Mexico, Gen. Scott had caused $10,000 to be paid to Santa Anna, to induce the latter to entertain negotiations for a peace. They will also recollect Gen. Hitchcock's denial of the story; and more recently Gen. Scott's most emphatic declaration that "I certify on honor that I never, at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, or on any account, or in any way whatever."

This would seem to be a conclusive denial of the story. But a democratic paper published in the Western part of this State either so misunderstands or misrepresents Gen. Scott's Card as to publish that it is an admission of Gen. Pillow's statement! That paper says,—

"As matters now stand, we cannot see that the assertions of Gen. Pillow have been disproved. We wish for the honor of the American name, that they might be. Mr. Trist certainly had the power to use the funds of the government as special commissioner; the money, ($10,000) was certainly paid; Gen. Scott admits that he was aware of its use for the purpose, and if so, ought surely to have opposed and arrested any such scheme."

Whatever power Mr. Trist had, Gen. Scott plainly certifies that "he had not a dollar of public money in his possession while in Mexico." No doubt $10,000—we might almost say ten millions—were paid out of the public money whilst the army was in Mexico, but for no such purpose as Gen. Pillow asserts. Gen. Scott does *not* "admit that he was aware of the use of the money for the purpose," but he asserts the contrary.

We suggest that this paper which is so anxious "for the honor of the American name," will read Gen. Scott's Card once more, if it have already done so; and its "hope" will ripen into fruition.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Caleb Klutts, Sheriff of Rowan, died on Saturday last. He remarked to his wife that he had a severe pain in his head, laid down on a bed, and expired almost instantly.

DEATH.—George Washington Parke Custis, the last of the members of the family of Washington, died on Saturday last, at his residence at Arlington, opposite the city of Washington. He was in the 77th year of his age. He was a grandson of Mrs. Washington, and passed his early years in the family of the General, at Mount Vernon. Though never in public life, he has long occupied an elevated place in the public eye.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts of cotton amount to 101,659 bales, against 182,594 to same dates last year. A falling off of 80,935 bales.

The Mobile (Ala.) Tribune, some months ago, offered a prize of a silver service worth $300 to the person making the best guess as to the amount of the dotton crop of 1856-'57. There were seventy-four guesses, ranging from 2,699,995 to 3,249,000 bales, and the service was won by Mr. Wm. B. Hamilton, of Mobile, whose guess of 2,939,537 was the nearest, and within 22 bales of the true amount—2,939,515. A Connecticut Yankee could hardly improve upon that guess, we guess.

Every guesser is required to pay $5 for the privilege, and for his chance in that lottery. Consequently the editor of the Tribune makes $70 by the operation.

N. Y. STATE FAIR.—It is estimated that there were 50,000 people at the State Fair in Buffalo on Thursday last. The receipts for entrance during the four days amounted to $16,000. Mr. Everett's oration attracted a great crowd.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.

Revenue of Government.—The Secretary of the Treasury does not anticipate that the revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next will amount to more that thirty millions, from present appearances.

Banks and Brokers.—The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate says:

"That the present pressure upon the Virginia banks does not result from any pecuniary embarrassment amongst our people, or any bad management upon the part of the bank officers, but is chiefly due to a system of brokerage in our cities which would cripple any banks in the world, is evident to every reflecting man. As evidence of this fact we may allude to the Central Bank at Staunton as an illustration. That bank has an issue of a little over $200,000, more than one third of which amount, say $75,000, is in the hands of the farmers and merchants of the Valley counties, and which $75,000 do not therefore reach the hands of the brokers, thus leaving really only $125,000 of their issue with which brokers can operate; and yet the Central Bank has, since the 1st day of April last—just six months—paid out *in specie* over $400,000 in the redemption of their notes. We learn that the Farmers' Bank at this place has even paid out a larger amount in specie in proportion to their issues than the Central Bank. How is it then possible for our banks to get on, except at a considerable expense and trouble, with such a net work of brokerage as at present exists in Virginia. Our Legislature must do something to protect the people and the banks against the Brokers."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin confirms the fact that bank suspension has afforded no relief to the merchants and manufacturers of that city. It draws a vivid picture, worth looking at:

"Gloom and fear possess the public mind. Contracted brows and anxious faces meet us in every street. The doors of the banks are closed or their counters deserted. People who have been hopefully hoarding money in Saving Funds, withdraw their precious coin and hide it in secure nooks of their own houses. Stores which, at this season, should be oppressed with the magnitude of their sales, are so many castles of indolence. The heavy stock remains upon the shelves. The clerks and salesmen lounge with untroubled ease.

"Merchants who have built palaces of trade and princely mansions, are seen chasing the usurer, and eagerly acceding to his most exorbitant demands. Even thus, they can barely save their notes from the dreaded protest. Others, long regarded as our 'solid men,' are falling beneath even the broker's respect. The fires of forges are quenched. The hum of the loom is hushed. And from hundreds of workshops hands are discharged, who know not where they will obtain a meal a few weeks hence. Many who are still employed are compelled to take such pay as will scarcely supply their families with the necessaries of life. Thousands of men, able and willing to toil, and with wives and children looking to them for bread, are lounging about our streets, and their numbers are fearfully increased with the rising of every sun. The keen winds of winter are coming, and these families may well shiver to contemplate the life those icy blasts will bring."

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

DARING ROBBERY.

RICHMOND, Oct 13.

A daring robbery took place in our midst last night, the perpetrators having succeeded in securing and carrying off a large amount of money. The Custom House, on 15th street, was entered and robbed of about $20,100 in gold, of which $15,000 was in $20 pieces, and the balance in $5's. The money was locked up in one of Herring's Safes, and the burglars, on entering, proceeded to chisel out the lock, which was accomplished in quite a scientific manner, and through the aperture thus made, gunpowder was poured in, and the safe blown open. From the shattered appearance of the iron doors, it may be inferred that the explosion was accompanied by a loud report, but as there are no dwellings in the immediate vicinity, it is not very surprising that it failed to create an alarm. It is impossible to say where the watchmen were at the time.

The robbers, it is said, left $46,000 behind. This can only be accounted for on the supposition that they did not think proper to encumber themselves with so great a weight of plunder. The robbery was not discovered until after daylight, when the porter went to open the buildings.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed of the circumstances, and it is probable that a despatch will be received from him in the course of the day, authorizing the proffer of a liberal reward for the arrest of the perpetrators.

Trouble in the Cabinet.—Washington correspondents are beginning to tell us of trouble in the Cabinet. The Kansas question, it is said, is the cause; and that unless some compromise can be arranged, a reconstruction is certain. Mr. Buchanan has taken ground in favor of the policy pursued by Walker, while, it is stated, Messrs. Cobb, Brown, and Thompson (where is Floyd?) have taken ground against it. The President, it is further stated, is naturally very greatly embarrassed under these circumstances, but is not yet prepared to act with decision.

Richmond Whig.

COOL AND CUTTING.—It is stated that Senator Douglas wrote a letter to the President on the 4th of September, saying he should be glad to have his father-in-law, Mr. Cutts, appointed to office, but that any such appointment of persons other than citizens of Illinois—no matter how near and dear to him—"must not be considered as any *compensation* for the omission to appoint such Democrats from that State as he, and the rest of the delegation, might recommend." To this particularly cool note he received the following particularly cool reply, which indicates that no very good feeling exists between the Little Giant and the President:

"WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

"*My Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of the 4th inst., by which you seem to apprehend that should I appoint Mr. Cutts Second Comptroller, this appointment might be charged to Illinois. You need entertain no apprehension on the subject. Should I make the appointment, which is not improbable, it will be my own individual appointment, proceeding entirely from my regard for Mr. Cutts and his family, and not because Senator Douglas has had the good fortune to become his son-in-law.

"From your friend, very respectfully,
"JAMES BUCHANAN.

"Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill."

U. S. Senator Dead.—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessender died in Portland, Me., Saturday evening, after an illness of three days duration.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.

Failures in St. Louis.—A. J. McCreary & Co., dry goods dealers, have suspended. Also, Doane, King & Co., and Collins, Kirby & Co. The liabilities of the two latter are about $1,000,000 each.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Collision—Steamer Sunk.—The steamer *Metamora*, on North River, was sunk this morning, in consequence of a collision with the steamer *Commodore*. Two or three persons were drowned.

An Example.—A number of young ladies in Salem, Mass., having considered the state of the money market and determined not to pay ten or twenty dollars for a winter bonnet, have set about making bonnets for themselves.

MARRIED,

In Robeson Co., on the 8th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. JOHN C. WATSON to Miss CATHARINE A. McNEILL, daughter of Mr. N. McNeill.

At Chatham, Westmoreland county, Va., on Thursday, Sept. 29th, by the Rev. T. Grayson Dashiell, Rev. JOHN BECKWITH, Jr., of Maryland, to ELLA, daughter of John F. Brockenbrough.

In Montgomery Co., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. JOHN GALOWAY to Miss LAURA, daughter of W. H. Robinson, Esq.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. McAlpin, Mr. WM. A. ROBINSON of Madison county, Tennessee, to Miss SARAH C. STEVENS of Sampson county.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., at the residence of the late Wm. Faison, Mr. J. G. McDUGALD, formerly of Bladen county. Mr. McDugald was a lawyer by profession and has served in the Legislature as a representative from Bladen. A bright prospect opened before him in the beginning of his professional career. But his hopes were soon blasted by the certainty that disease was slowly creeping upon him. His lungs were affected, and gradually he declined until death claimed the victory, and his spirit returned to Him who gave it.

On the 8th inst., at Rocky Mount, Nash county, BENJAMIN D. BATTLE, Esq., in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] Oct. 15, Str Flora McDonald, with Goods for A A McKethan, Goldston & Cagle, P A Wiley, Rockfish Co, H P Andrews, E Lilly, C W Andrews, J Thompson, S J Hinsdale, M R & Co, Stedman & Horne, Beaver Creek Co, J W Welsh, C Harmsen & Co, D Murphy, G W Williams & Co, Elkin Co, Transom & Bro, T Barnes, J W Sandford, R Jones, S C & L Fox, J M Warth & Son, J W Bitting, W Overby, E Moffitt, H Parks & Co, W H Haigh, Mrs Banks, J W Baker, A Brower, E & L Russell, H L M & Co, J P Smith, Worth & Utley, J M Vann, G Brandt, J A Craven, Smitherman & Spencer, A W Steel, S T Hawley & Son.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct'r 15.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for G W I Goldston, J Shaw, S W Tillinghast, Beaver Creek Co, J C Poe, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, R E Heide, J Q A Leach.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 12.—Brig Moses fm Baltimore; Schr Selah B. Strong fm N York.

☞ Miss Flora Graham will open a School in the LONG ROOM on Gillespie Street, on the First Monday in November 1857.

Oct'r 8. 49-1t*2w

NEW FIRM.

R. T. & J. H. ELLIS

WOULD inform their friends and all those that visit Fayetteville that they have associated themselves together on Person Street, 1 door above Jas. Breece, Esq., where they have a general assortment of

PROVISIONS, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, Wines, &c.

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for Country Produce.

Oct'r 8, 1857. 50*3tpd

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.

Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

WHAT LONDON WILL SAY.

When Threadneedle street, (London,) sees what Wall street is doing,—that is, sending *for* instead of sending specie,—there will be open war there made upon "Cotton," "American Flour," and everything else American,—in order to keep specie at home. England, just now, with the war in India upon hand, and the war in China, has no specie to spare for America, and will not give us, without a fight for it,—which fight will result in screwing down all our productions, and in *blowing* up the credit of every American house in London, Liverpool and Manchester.

Nevertheless,—gold must come, no matter what it costs us,—for "Cotton is King,"—and Cotton alone can be had of us, in sufficient quantity, to meet the over-ruling demands of British Manufacturers. Bread may be got elsewhere,—and other things also,—but Cotton is American, and Cotton must be had, and gold now must pay for the Cotton.

Our own California Gold now, instead of going to London, goes right in the Philadelphia Mint, to be coined as fast as possible into eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles,—and no more of that gold will, for some time, go to England. What we owe abroad, for the present, must be paid in "suspended paper;" and what we have to sell, must come back in gold.

Produce has fallen,—and is to fall. Every thing—from the useful, like wheat, to the luxurious, like tobacco. Sugar, of course, is to go on falling—as it has fallen. The specie crucible will melt up property like wax. Threadneedle street now has the *crucible*,—and will melt us all till the tide turns, and we pay again in California gold—instead of keeping it at home.

Meanwhile, shipping,—commerce, the first thing to start into life in carrying abroad the raw materials, will be the first to recover, and the first to extend that recovery to other branches of trade. It will have but little to bring back, but every thing to take out,—the things weighty, bulky, the raw material, that makes and pays the freights. A great settling day with the World has come, and ships become the messengers of the settlement.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Vicissitudes of Commerce.—A few months since, the partner of a commercial house in this city was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as was said, by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared $1,300,000. He died in the asylum, and his own estate was valued at $2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a partner. The firm itself failed the other day, and is now said to be utterly insolvent.

One item of the assets of the deceased's estate was a thousand shares of the Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease at $140 a share, and which was worth, after paying up the instalments, $800,000. The same property sold yesterday at public sale at $50,000.

All this occurred within eighteen months—the prosperity—the insanity—the decease and the insolvency.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Rev. Mr. Beecher on the Times.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon on the monetary panic at his church in Brooklyn on Sunday to a crowded auditory. He concluded his remarks as follows:

As to food, you must not lose your appetite because you have lost your money. I tell you the will goes a great way on these things. It may at first cause you a great struggle; and if your body says it can't eat, you must say to it you shall eat. Beware of substituting stimulating drinks for nutritious food. Thousands will go down to the drunkard's grave from the effects of the present crisis. Some men will drink to keep up their strength. I tell you to eat plenty of good food, and it will carry you through. Brandy, too, will carry you through, but it will be through the wrong door. Don't destroy your body because your affairs seem to be confused. Beware, also, of nervousness. Don't allow yourself to get hot brained and nervous, for then you would be like a candle put into a hot candlestick that burns out at one end and melts out at the other. Don't talk too much; it is wonderful how a man can talk himself away. Don't make a reel of your mind to wind up and unwind your affairs on it every day. When you leave New York make it treason to bring your business across the water with you, and make it double treason to carry it into your family. Go to your bath when you come over; it would do you good to bathe every day, many of you. Be cheerful in your family and learn to enjoy its social circle. There are many men who are doing business in New York that only roost in Brookyn. Multiply your recreations.

It has been well remarked by one of the city journals, in regard to the penalty which the women of America are likely to pay for their position, that "from the extreme of obsequious gallantry in regard to them we are passing to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice." They are tempted by all the blandishments of fashion to draw liberally upon the purses of their fathers or husbands without even being aware that "money is tight," and then the evil day comes, and they are about to be driven from Paradise, they exclaim, like Adam, "the woman did it." Much of the suffering in the "upper ten" is a just retribution upon those who have been playing false parts before the world.—*N. Y. Letter.*

The Tobacconists and the New York Commission Merchants.—We understand that about a hundred thousand dollars of protested drafts have been returned on the Tobacconists of this city by their Commission Merchants in New York during the past week. We learn from the New York Tribune that these Commission Merchants of New York held a meeting and unanimously determined to return their acceptances to their consignors. The object and manifest design of which is, as remarked by a correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian, to force the Southern Banks into suspension, or greatly damage the manufacturers of Virginia. After—observes the aforesaid writer—disposing of their correspondent's produce, and frequently at ruinous rates to sustain themselves, with all their excessive charges on the Tobacco—forsooth, in order to sustain the Banks of New York, they are *willing to sacrifice* their friends in Virginia. The Virginian's correspondent expresses the hope that the manufacturers will likewise hold meetings, and authorize the Banks to sue at Law the Agent upon each draft as it matures, and not have them returned upon them.

Richmond Whig.

Exceeding Cool.—The editor of a firm Democratic weekly paper, in the rural districts of Michigan, recently addressed the following letter to Governor Bingham.

"Sir—I did my utmost as editor of The ——— *Democrat*, to defeat you, but I am very sorry I didn't succeed. Please send me, by return mail, a Notary Public's Commission.

Yours, etc., ———."

A correspondent from Northampton, (Mass.,) is responsible for the following:

"A subscriber to a Moral Reform paper called at our Post office the other day and inquired if the 'Friend of Virture' had come. 'No,' replied the Postmaster, 'there has been no such person here for a long time.'"

The Harper's Failure.—The severity of the pressure has developed many honorable traits, which will hereafter redound to the credit of those by whom they were exhibited. The following brief correspondence—not intended for publication—of which we heard through a third party not in any way connected with the Messrs. Harper, who are not privy to its publicity, is creditable alike to both parties:—*N. Y. Express.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Dear Sirs:—Should you want any more goods in our line, you will please send for them as usual.

Your credit with our House is the same as heretofore, and you shall have the stocks at the lowest rates, and on the usual time.

Yours, very truly,

A. L. DENNIS & CO.

To Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Gentlemen:—Thanks—many and heartfelt—for your kind offer of this morning, (nor have we forgotton your generous course towards us after our great fire.) We have, we are happy to inform you, some other kind offers of a similar character. Be assured it will ever be our highest ambition to render ourselves worthy of such kindnesses.

In haste, your obliged friends.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

To Messrs. A. L. Dennis & Co., New York.

The Time for Hoarding.—Now is the time when gold dollars are hid in old stockings. Now is the time when sixpences are tucked away in snub-nosed teapots. Now money is laid by in cupboards, for thieves to rummage; carried in wallets for pickpockets to grab at; hid behind the wood-work for the next generation to find; and buried in the ground to be lost and forgotten. Now men rush frantic to draw cash out of safe places and put into unsafe ones. Now poor families lose five per cent. for the privilege of having their savings where they will keep them awake of nights. Now farmers hang up deposites in the shot-pouch behind the door; housewives sew up gold pieces in their skirts, and travellers weigh themselves down with body-belts of coin. Now the unprofitable servant who hid his talent in a napkin is canonized into a bright and shining Scriptural example, while those who "put their money to the exchangers" are looked suspiciously upon, as rash speculators in Jewish fancy stocks. Now all money is distributed but such as can be heard to chink. Now men privily put all their cash under lock and key, and then publicly lament that it ceased to circulate. Now men, with full pockets, refuse either to pay their debts or to forgive their debtors. Now the butcher must wait and the baker go unpaid, and the printer must be put off for the nineteenth time. The era of hoarding has come around again, with all its self-imposed curses of poverty, idleness, distrust, and decay.

Finance and Fashion.—The New York *Express* says:

"In ordinary seasons the 'marriages' and 'deaths' in the newspapers, numerically about balance each other. Of late, however, the former have grown small by degrees and beautifully less—but Death about holds his own, in spite of the 'pressure.' The truth is, 'wives,' in these days of silks and satins, flounces, humbugs and hoops, are come to be a luxury beyond the reach of a common man's means, and hence, like most other luxuries, they must be dispensed with in hard times. Fashionable weddings are few and far between. Wait a little longer. Can't afford it.

"We have heard of sundry worthy clergymen lamenting the falling of fees, from the bankruptcy of Cupid. The best thing the clergy can do, then, is to preach down extravagance, prodigality and pride, and preach up their opposites—humility, charity, modesty and the kindred virtues. It is Flora McFlimsey that has spoiled the trade—and if there be any way of reforming Flora, let it be done. If she had 'nothing to wear' at Saratoga, all last summer, when money was 'a drug in the market," wonder what she will do this winter, if the 'crisis' keeps on.

Something Worth Telling.—We have heard of an act on the part of one of our largest merchants, so creditable to himself and to human nature, that we cannot refrain from publishing it. In his business he employs a large number of females, but being forced by the money pressure to curtail his operations, he recently discharged a considerable portion of them. After paying their wages in full, he informed them of his inability to employ them longer—of his regret at dismissing them, and hoping that better times would soon dawn, presented each of them with *ten dollars.*

Boston Herald.

When the Congress of the United States were enacting the swamp land laws of 1849, and 1850, they little supposed that they were making a donation of fifty-four millions of acres of land to the States named. It had been represented that a few hundred thousand acres of overflowed land in these States were entirely worthless, and that the general health of the country required their being drained and brought into cultivation. Such lands it was intended to convey to the State as an indemnity for any improvement which might be put upon them. The law has been made to cover in its operations much of the very best lands of the whole western country. Particularly has this been the case in Louisiana. Under the act of 1849, the approval of the department passes the fee. Thus has Louisiana received a title to upwards of seven and a half millions of acres. One million nine hundred thousand acres have been presented to Missouri.

North American.

IS IT SO?

Some of our exchanges seem to think, that the Chinese Sugar Cane will in three years degenerate into broom corn. Numerous instances are given where it has degenerated the first year. This statement will be likely to create much distrust. Now according to the laws of fractification this cane will degenerate if planted in the vicinity of broom corn. We have witnessed one or two instances of the kind this year. To use a common phrase, the cane will *cross* with the broom corn and all similar corn or millet. For this reason extreme caution should be used in selecting your seed for another year. If the seed you have saved for another year's sowing has been taken from cane that grew within one fourth of a mile of any broom corn or millet of any kind, throw them away; they are already on the track of degeneracy. At the same time there is not a single reason why the Chinese Cane should degenerate provided the proper caution is used in raising seed!

It would be best to sow, for the purpose of raising seed, a plot of ground entirely separate from any other grain whatever. Then you will be sure to keep the seed in its purity. As the Indian corn frequently produces grain upon the tassel, it is some evidence that the Sugar Cane might be corrupted by contiguity with Indian corn. For this reason we suggest that the cane raised for seed, be as widely separated from all other corn or millet as possible. But above all see that no kind of millet be allowed to grow near it. We fully believe that there is no cause for the cane to degenerate where due caution is observed as above recommended. This is an important matter to the farmers, and it is to be hoped they will attend to the rules necessary to be observed.—*Clinton Independent.*

From the New York Express.

The Senseless "Run" on the Savings Banks—Lights and Shadows of the Money Mania.

Philosophers have lived, who taught that man was a vegetable, originally a pumpkin, or cabbage, or potato, reaching his human developement only by some regular progressive gradation, upward, to perfection. Others have advanced the theory that the origin of this same genus is to be looked for not in the vegetable world, but from the inferior animals, cats and dogs, sheep and the like. We used to laugh at the philosophers who would thus degrade our pride of ancestry, and while vindicating the Biblical doctrine of the Creation, we deemed it a solemn, religious duty to denounce the whole tribe for their impiety and scepticism.

But our experience within the day or two past, does compel us to confess to greater respect for the theories of the philosophers in question. They could not have been such fools, after all, as we thought them to be. If some people are not sheep, they certainly act very much like it. Is an illustration wanted? Just look at the ridiculous "run," then on the Savings Banks we have been having here from day to day. One man thinks the world is coming to an end, or that an earthquake is at his heels. Straightway he goes and dreams about his deposits. Not that he wants the money. Not at all. He does not want it, but he is afraid that the suppositious earthquake, or something—else he hardly can tell you which—is going to swallow up his filthy lucre. His fears are communicated to his next-door neighbor, and off he goes, too, helter-skelter, to the bank. Dozens follow, and in a short while dozens are lost in hundreds and thousands, whose looks and actions betray a nervousness and alarm wholly unworthy of rational, sensible, full-grown men. If "man is a reasoning animal," then these Savings Bank men, having no reason, are not men but sheep. It is only sheep that are so easily frightened—so absurdly gregarious. When one of these creatures jumps the fence, we know how another and another will follow until at last the whole flock are bounding over, as if a pestilence were on their track.

The reporters from day to day have described the scenes incident to these curious developements of the sheep nature of certain departments of the human family,—but they have not told one half of the curious incidents of the fright.

They tell of a venerable damsel of the Partington school—in one case,—rushing, and crushing, and pushing to receive her "deposits" in gold, to put it into her night cap or stocking,—yet before reaching the street door,—finding it so heavy,—"guessed the bank won't fail to-night," —and brought it back to the Teller, for safe keeping. Irish women, with squalling responsibilities lashed to their backs, would occasionally figure in the mob,—some weeping and wailing, some cursing and swearing, and some wishing they had never exchanged the old sod for this murtherin country. Here a poor working girl might be seen, under the influence of the general fright, quietly waiting her turn to draw out her little all; and then, in rotation, a Bowery b'hoy, who was "bound to go and win,"—alone with "Sysy" or a "Mose," who had come just to help "break things." The varied emotions animating the excited throng were painted in their faces, and found vent, occasionally, in the freest sort of free speech. Some were serious and sad,—some jolly,—some (among the men) inclined to discuss the panic in its moral aspects,—and others disposed to aggravate the fright, if possible, with the most doleful vaticinations of general and particular starvation, with all manner of other miseries, in the "awful winter" ahead.

"My friend," said one of these Job's comforters,—"my friend, take my advice. If you can raise five dollars, go and buy a pistol. You will have need of it before Christmas. It is the best investment you can make. You will be knocked down by some hungry man. Go and buy a pistol."

"Oh! come now, don't be frightening these honest people out of their wits,"—interposed a frosty-headed old man, with a bland, benevolent face. "If they are not above taking advice, I would say to them,—If you can raise five dollars, go—and don't buy a pistol—but give it to some poor man or woman out of employment, and trust to God for protection in the streets. Don't buy a pistol; buy a barrel of flour, and make a present of it to some hungry man's family."

Here now, was a *man*,—or, at any rate, one who talked like a man. His words made an impression. Postol was ashamed of himself. He told the crowd to hurry up to the counter,—he wanted to get his gold,—and clear out, as soon as possible.

Another case,—was that of an honest countryman, who had travelled all the way from Greenport, L. I., on the "fast train," to draw out some $3,000 he had in the Brooklyn Savings Bank. When he arrived he mixed in with the crowd, talked with them, saw that they were "badly skeered" about "nothing he guessed," had a short talk with one of the Directors, saw that nobody was hurt, and finally concluded to let his gold be where it was. When that man was last seen, he was on the return train for Greenport,—inwardly felicitating himself that he had not forfeited his "interest," by giving way to a foolish and unfounded fear.

Now, then, let us all see if we cannot be as sensible as this Greenport farmer was. Let us imitate the man who resisted the "Pistols" investment. Let us have less suspicion of each other, and more trust in God. These are what the times need quite as much as gold and silver.

"Why lose we life in anxious cares
To lay in hoards for future years?
Can these when tortured by disease
Cheer our sick heart or purchase ease?
Can these prolong our grasp of health,
Or calm the troubled hour of death?"

Everybody will remember the "Money Panic" they had at San Francisco some years since,—and the story "John Phenix" used to tell of its effects,—individually illustrated. Before the fright, a frugal old Dutchman, by dint of hard labor, had accumulated some $500, which he cautiously deposited in one of the Banking Houses for safe keeping. Rumor soon came to his ears that they were not very safe—some said that they had "broke." Next morning, he tremblingly drew his balance, and put the shining gold in his pocket. He breathed decidedly freer, but here was a dilemma. What should he do with it? He did not dare to keep it in his shanty—and as for carrying it about him 'twas two precious heavy. So after a sleepless night or two—in constant apprehension of burglars—he deposited it in another "Banking Office." Another day—the panic increased—there was a run on his bank—he pushed in—drew his gold—and felt easier once more. Another anxious day and night for his "monish," and again it was deposited in a *safe* Bank. This time he felt safer than ever before, and went quietly to his work. But the panic reached that bank, and anxious depositors besieged the doors. Mynheer heard the news, and put post haste, book in hand, for the scene of action—jammed in with the crowd—drew his gold, new and bright—put it safe in his corduroys—and was happy once more—but here was the dilemma again—*where* to put it. He had gone pretty much the rounds of the banks, and having had such narrow escapes couldn't trust them any more. He sat down on a curb-stone, and soliloquized thus: "I put mine monish in von bank, ven he preak; I put him in de oder bank, ven he preak too; I draw him out; I can no keep him to home; I put him into dis bank, now dis one preak; vat te tuyvil shall I do? I take him home and sew him up in my frow's petticoat, and if she prakes I prakes her head!" New York, just now, has plenty of just such Dutchmen. It is time that the race die out.

A New York correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following description of the scene in Wall street on Tuesday:—

The excitement to-day increases. I have just been along Exchange Place and into Wall street, the great heart of American finance. It beats feverishly—hotly, upon ten thousand faces there gathered may be read painful concern. I felt, as I tried to stand in the jostling crowd, that happy is the man who has no money now,—at least in the Banks.

Upon the steps of the Custom House stood a man addressing the excited crowd. I could not get near enough to distinguish a word he said, but his sentiments met with approving shouts. It was a scene worthy of notice, bankers, brokers, merchants and hundreds of well-dressed, good-looking men crowded the street and thronged the extensive stone steps of the Custom House, while from its marble cornice, and above the speaker's head, waved the "Stars and Stripes," from the end of the flag-staff, and on the crown of Liberty's Cap sat the American Eagle smiling complacently upon the picture before him, as though he would give the assurance that "57" was not "76."

Upon the American Exchange Bank the run is very great, but the specie comes out freely. How long it will last none can tell. Gold—gold, is the cry—the insatiate demand. "I'm broke!" "I'm ruined!" are the exclamations I hear on the street as some one says such and such banks have failed. Indeed, all the Banks in the city must suspend—they cannot stand the drain.

Hark! the bell of Trinity Church strikes "*three.*" The hour of closing has come. A period is placed at the end of the advancing columns to the tellers desks. The crowd turn slowly away. Thousands who have been down in the great money mart of America this afternoon, will return to their homes to pass a nervous restless night. Another morning will dawn again, and some of these same people and more will return to run the banks. Aye, to-morrow will be worse than to-day.

Dry Goods Sales.—Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguent & Humbert sold at auction to-day a catalogue of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. The attendance was not large nor the bidding spirited. The catalogue was composed principally of White goods and a line of Cloaks, all of which sold low, The sale was for cash.

Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co. commenced to offer to-day, at auction, through Mr. Geo. H. Haydock, their entire Stock of Dry Goods. The sale was largely attended, and much interest was manifested. It proved more successful than was expected, considering the present state of financial affairs. The Fancy Dry goods, Woolens, and Carpetings, were reached to-day. The goods, taken as a general thing, sold very cheap. The sale was for cash. The domestic goods will be sold to morrow.—*New York Express, of the 15th.*

The Excitement in Broadway, on Tuesday, was almost as intense as it was in Wall street; but the throng was of ladies, who crowded the thorough-fare in search of "bargains." The terrible tightness in the money market has compelled all those retail merchants who have not failed to lower their prices, and the reduction in some cases reaches 40 per cent. Many of the wholesale houses also have opened a temporay season of retail in order to get money. During business hours, therefore, Broadway was a perfect jam; the stores made a magnificent display, and the counters were besieged by numbers of the fair sex, who seemed determined to spend money as fast as their husbands and brothers could draw it out of the Banks. The prices at which some goods were sold were astonishingly low; but they will probably be lower before they are higher.

New York Express.

The United States Treasury has suspended the redemption of stocks, in consequence of the fact that the current revenue is but one-fourth the amount of the current expenditures; the surplus having been reduced to $9,000,000 since the 1st of August. With diminished importations and an absence of demand for government lands, there can be no change in the financial affairs of the general government. No reduction in the expenses is likely to be made, and the next Congress will be obliged to make a new loan, and modify the tariff.—*N. Y. Express.*

North Carolina.—We observe a notice in the last Raleigh Standard, authorized by the Treasurer of the State, that the interest on the bonds of the State of North Carolina, due on the first day of January next, would be paid now at par on the presentation of the coupons. In these days of panic and pressure too much praise cannot be bestowed on this course. * * * * While the stocks of other States have fallen in the market those of North Carolina are held at and command their original value. As was said by a distinguished banker of this city, "North Carolina bonds will do to sleep upon." We learn that the Secretary of the Interior has invested heavy amounts of the Indian trust-funds in these unquestioned and unquestionable bonds. Much credit is due to the patriotic Executive of this noble State, and to none more than Mr. Courts, who has so long and so faithfully served as her public treasurer.—*Washington States.*

We learn that on Wednesday last, Wm. K. Collins, son of Josiah Collins, Esq., of Lake Phelps, Washington county, was mortally wounded by a fall from a horse. He was thrown against a tree, breaking his thigh, and injuring him internally. He died in three hours after receiving the wounds.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Distressing.—We regret to record a distressing accident which occurred to Mr Geo. Southall of this town on Wednesday night last. Mr. S. had prepared a small vial of a chemical composition, of which Nitric Acid was the principal ingredient, and while conversing with a friend, this vial exploded, scattering the corrosive fluid into the face of Mr. S., a portion entering one of his eyes, instantly depriving it of sight.

This is a painful accident, and should be a warning to persons handling dangerous chemicals.

Wil. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Important to Postmasters.—The Postmaster General orders that all post-offices whose compensation does not exceed twelve dollars and a half per quarter can procure twine, wrapping paper, and sealing wax, at Government expense, provided the charge does not exceed $20 per annum.

Senator Douglas is said to have lost heavily in the current revulsion, having been in extensive time speculations in Western land.

It is estimated, on tolerably reliable data, that upwards of 11,000 laborers have been thrown out of employ in this city and vicinity, within a few days, from the effects of the "crisis."

COMMUNICATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

To be held at Fayetteville, November 4th, 5th and 6th, 1857.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on the 15th inst., the following Committees were appointed to act as judges and to award Premiums at the Fair, viz:

AGRICULTURE.—Thos. J. Curtis, Col. Alex'r Elliot, N. G. Jones, John Kirkpatrick, E. Spearman, J. C. Blocker, R. McDaniel.

HORTICULTURE.—Jas. M. Smith, Neill McDugald, W. T. Horne, J. W. Strange, Col. A. S. McNeill.

HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNETS AND CATTLE.—John Elliot, C. H. Cofield, M. McKinnon, James Kyle, Jr, Angus Shaw, C. C. Barbee.

TROTTING HORSES.—Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Dr. B. C. Williams, Dr J. F. Foulkes, C. G. Wright.

SHEEP AND HOGS.—David Murphy, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Hugh McLean, Farq'd Smith, Wm. Cade.

POULTRY.—A. J. O'Hanlon, A. Alden, David McDuffie, Theo. Evans.

SALT PROVISIONS.—J. D. Williams, J. F. Marsh, John Buie, A. M. Campbell.

DAIRY.—J. H. Roberts, W. J. Anderson, Mrs Gen. Winslow, Mrs J. C. Smith, Mrs W. B. Wright, Miss Eliza Cook, Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.—S. W. Tillinghast, N. A. Stedman, Mrs John Evans, Mrs A. A. McKethan, Mrs Geo Elliot, Mrs J. M. Williams, Mrs J. C. Thomson, Mrs J. A. Worth.

STEAM POWER, HORSE POWER, HAND POWER.—Jas Martine, Duncan Murchison, J W Welsh, John H Cook.

MECHANICS.—C B Mallett, Col Wm Alderman, Geo Makepeace, Will McMillan, C W Andrews.

FARMING UTENSILS.—J C Williams, Arch'd Buie, Duncan Morrison, D McN McKay, Alfred Jackson, G W Pegram, David Worth.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARTS, &c.—Duncan Shaw, Jas A Eyrne, Esq, J R Murchison, J W Powell, J B Starr.

CABINET WORK.—F N Roberts, Maj D G McRae, D A Ray, W H Haigh.

HATS, SHOES, &c.—W McLaurin, P Taylor, R M Orrell, S T Hawley.

SADDLERY, &c.—J W Pearce, Gen J Winslow, T S Lutterloh.

NAVAL STORES.—John A Williams, Dun McLaurin, Alex Maxwell, G W Bullard, John S Gainey, Arthur Melvin.

MANUFACTURE—MILL FABRICS.—Jos Utley, Col T Waddill, I B Hawley, J C Thomson, W Draughon.

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.—Thos J Robinson, S J Hinsdale, J C Haigh; Mrs Jas McKethan, Mrs W J Anderson, Mrs John H Hall, Miss Kate Myrover, Miss J D Wright.

PAINTINGS, FANCY NEEDLE WORK, &c.—W K Blake, P M Hale, Mrs W H Haigh, Mrs T H Pemberton, Miss Anabella McKellar, Miss Lillias McDaniel, Miss Mary J Thomson, Mrs R W Hardie.

FLOWERS.—B Fuller, B R Huske, Mrs T S Lutterloh, Mrs G H Haigh, Mrs S J Hinsdale, Miss Ann Warden, Miss Marion Winslow.

MINERALS.—W F Wightman, Duncan McNeill, Dr S McClenahan, T H Pemberton.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.—E J Hale, E L Winslow, A McLean, W B Wright, G W I Goldston.

The Society will be addressed on Thursday the 5th by Duncan K. McRae, Esq., at 12 o'clock.

The Fair will be opened for visiters at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 4th Nov. Exhibiters are requested to have their entries made on the day previous. Articles for exhibition must be registered in the Secretary's office, which is located upon the Fair ground. Persons paying one dollar will be admitted to the Fair Grounds and be allowed to exhibit articles free of further charge, and will be considered members of the Society for one year.

Individuals will be charged 25 cts. for every time they are admitted, or be furnished with a badge and admitted at any time during the Fair for one dollar.

☞ The Committees above named are requested to meet at Floral Hall at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning of the Fair.

By order of the Executive Committe.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GREENSBORO', Oct'r 8, 1857.

The second Annual Convention of the North Carolina State Dental Society met in this place on the evening of the 7th. The President, Dr. Bason, being absent, Dr. Bessent was called to the chair. Drs. Andrews and J. H. Wayte, of Charlotte, Hubbard of Newbern, and Tate of Statesville, were elected members.

By appointment at last meeting, essays were read from Drs. Bason, Bessent and Gregg upon subjects connected with the Dental profession.

At a subsequent meeting officers were elected, as follows: Drs. Andrews of Charlotte, Prest; Gregg of Greensboro' Vice Prest.; Benbow of Fayetteville, Sec'y; Hubbard of Newbern, Treas; Drs. Scott, of Washington, Gregg and Benbow, examining committee, through whom candidates for admission will be offered to the Convention.

Drs. Andrews, Howlett, Scott, Tate and Benbow were requested to prepare essays for the next meeting.

At a third session there was a very interesting discussion upon the subjects of sensitive dentine, filling pulp cavities, abscesses, fractures, deformities, &c., and their best treatment. Among other instances of peculiarity in dentition was a case of considerable interest related by Dr. Andrews—that of a young man for whom he had removed, within the last two months, eleven teeth from the space that nature usually supplied with only one. Also, that the young man stated that not less than eight or ten had from time to time been extracted from that same place prior to the 1st of Aug. Strange freak of nature, that so soon as one tooth becomes loose and is removed, another supplies its place.

Drs. Andrews, Gregg, Bessent, Scott and Benbow were appointed to attend the next annual meeting of the National Convention of Dentists, in Cincinnati.

Professional fees were unanimously agreed upon.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Charlotte on the last Monday in Sept. '58.

Dr. ANDREWS, Prest.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Sec'y.

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

A MEMOIR.

Died, August 15th, 1857, Miss JENNIE P. LITTLE, only daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Little, of Richmond Co., N. C.

She was trained from early life to reverence the Holy Scriptures, and regard them as being truly, the word of God. Being religiously educated, she early gave her heart to God. In the summer of 1843 she united herself in christian fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church; being then but a few months more than ten years of age. And, although she felt somewhat fearful on account of having taken this position, yet she afterwards found the course taken by her, to be of great benefit, as it threw around her not only strong guards by which she was protected, but also helps, which to her in her youth were exceedingly valuable.

Her attachment to the Church of her choice, was ardent and constant. During the fourteen years of her connection with the Church, she was uniform in her religious deportment; and ever evinced an interest deep and abiding, in the prosperity and success of the Church of her choice. She loved the church, and fully believed and received her doctrines and usages.

During her connexion with the Church, she was entered as a student of the Edgeworth School, Greensboro', N. C., where she continued some time. After her return to her home, she gave evidence of an abiding and consistent christian character. She possessed naturally a good, strong mind, and this was greatly improved by education while at school, and reading subsequently, in her retired moments at home.

On Monday the 10th, she, in company with her brother, B. F Little, started on a journey to visit several places in the North; they reached Wadesboro' that day; she complained considerably of fever and sickness, a physician was called in, who advised her return to her mother's, which accordingly was attended to. She did not seem to be dangerously ill until the 15th in the morning, when she suddenly experienced a change for the worse. Being now satisfied in her own mind, that she could not recover, she made such arrangements as she desired; gave directions concerning her body, and closed in this regard all her earthly matters. Her mind all the while being free, clear and collected.

Worldly matters being disposed of, she gave mind and heart to the contemplation of holy and heavenly things. During the remainder of the day unto her very last moments, her mind was calm and undisturbed. When she felt evidently that she was dying, she remarked to those around her, "This is not what I thought death would be—I often feared that I would not be able to meet death with firmness, but now I am unshaken." She called friends who were present around her bed side, and them one by one, "to walk uprightly, and meet her heaven." She also spoke kindly and affectionately the servants, desiring them to meet her above.

She desired, (as she expressed it,) that her death (being so sudden,) "might be a warning to all," as there was nothing so uncertain as to-morrow. She to her brother who was present, "Tell Mr. Doub good bye, and that she died in the full belief of the Requested her brother to tell her friends, many of were her school-mates, "to walk uprightly and meet her in heaven." Much more of a similar nature uttered. Her mind, meanwhile, was perfectly composed and tranquil, clear and serene.

She repeated the following words with great emphasis. "Oh! death, where is thy sting—where is thy victory." "Here Lord, I give myself away," and frequently asked "why her stay so long?" but would remark "Thy will, not mine, God, be done." Desired her friends not to weep for her, she would soon be in a world where her happiness would be unalloyed and endless." A friend remarked that her very last moments were as calm as an infant's slumbers."

"Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y.," she thought was a most lovely place, but remarked, she would never see more, but would soon beat a place far more lovely.

She was born January 13th, 1832, died August 15th, 1857, and realized her oft repeated wish that she might be buried on the Sabbath; this was accomplished, for as the sun darted his last ray of light to the western horizon. Oh! may her sudden yet triumphant departure be the means of prompting her mother and friends to a full and complete imitation of her many christian virtues.

PETER DOUB.

Rockingham, Aug. 18th, 1857.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I attended Presbytery last week at Floral, the home of my childhood: There I met many of my old associates, and mingled again in their innocent mirth. I still there was a gloom around me which I found it possible to remove—some one was missing. If I was dying, she remarked to those around her, eagerly I turned at the sound of footsteps, hoping to see that familiar face! How earnestly I gazed at the group of happy faces gathered here and there, to catch that sweet smile which invariably diffused joy wherever it was bestowed! I took my seat in the choir; but alas! the voice that sounded above all others that melodized the songs of praise offered up to our Redeemer, was gone, yes gone, to sing with the angels around the throne of God, where alone it should be. But who is this of whom I speak? The bright, the beautiful, the noble Mrs. McKAY,—the friend of the needy—the consoler of the distressed—the child of God—my beloved teacher. Yes, she has left us, having discharged her mission here most faithfully, and now wafted on angels' wings to the spirit land. Then well might you mourn in black of the deepest dye, on account of the gloom that hangs about you, for one of your brightest stars has set to rise no more for you. But cheer up, bereaved parent and husband, weep no more! Remember, Heaven is her abiding place, and Christ her all in all.

A PUPIL.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamer Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, has arrived with dates to the 3d inst.

The Vanderbilt brings nearly 400 passengers and $20,000 in specie. She reports having encountered on the 9th a terrific gale which lasted 36 hours.

LONDON, Friday evening.—The funds opened to-day animated and most descriptions experienced a rise, but the tone was soon changed by a heavy sale of consols. In the discount market the demand was active.

Foreign exchanges are unaltered, and notwithstanding the large arrivals of gold from Australia, the supply is insufficient to meet the Continental demand, and the prospect is discouraging with regard to the immediate course of the money market. Since the reductions of the rates of discount in July, the bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £600,000.

The intensity of the panic in New York has induced almost a total suspension of specie remittances from that side, but with the return of confidence not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but the old arrears will be met. It may be hoped therefore, that during the next two or three months the receipts from that quarter will at least suffice, with the supply from Australia, to keep the stock in the Bank of England from further reduction.

Later news from India had been received. A telegraphic dispatch from Cawnpore, dated August 18th, says that General Havelock defeated the rebels near that place on the 16th instant. One hundred of his army had died from cholera. Dates from Lucknow to the 18th say that all was well there.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia met at Weimar.

LIVERPOOL, Oct'r 3.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 27,000 bales. Prices easier but quotations unchanged, except for inferior qualities, which have declined ¼d. The sales included 6,500 bales to speculators and 2,500 bales for export. The market closed quiet but steady. Sales on Friday estimated at 6,000 bales. New Orleans fair 9¾; middling 9 3-16. Mobile fair 9¾, middling 9¼; Upland fair 9¼. Stock in port 336,000 bales, including 135,000 bales of American Cotton.

Breadstuffs.—Prices have a declining tendency and all qualities have slightly declined.

Wheat is dull at a decline of 2d and 3d.

Money market.—The English money market has been animated. Consols 90¼.

Gerrit Smith's Negro Farmers.—A few years ago, the Hon. Gerritt Smith *gave* small tracts of land in Essex and Franklin counties, N. Y., in severalty, to about 3,000 negroes, hoping to induce them to engage in farming, and so provide for the support of themselves and their families. In a recent letter to the Tribune, he states the result thus far, as follows:

"Of the three thousand colored men to whom I gave land, probably less than fifty have taken and continue to hold possession of their grants. What is worse, half of the three thousand, as I judge, have either sold their land, or been so careless as to allow it to be sold for taxes.

"Much, however, can be said in excuse for them. The great body of the land, which I gave to colored men, is in the counties of Essex and Franklin, some twenty to thirty miles west of Lake Champlain. The winters there are long, the snows deep, and the soil thin. White men who dwell there can support their families only by very hard work and very frugal habits. Why, then, considering the character of the colored people, should we expect them to do much in such a country? Most of the parcels I gave them in the central part of the State they are occupying. Is it unreasonable to suppose that they would be occupying the other parcels also had they been equally inviting?"

[In plain words, this great abolition philanthropist, the Hon. Gerrit Smith, gave the negroes such poor land, in so bleak a climate, that white men could only support their families "by very hard work and very frugal habits." So poor and valueless is the land, that the negroes have allowed it to be sold for taxes, evidently because they could neither live on it nor sell it. And this is abolition care for the negro!]—*Observer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1857.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. The Banks in New York city gave way on Friday last, and their example was as a matter of course promptly followed in all parts of that great State, of New Jersey, New England, the Western States, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., with here and there an exception.

After the suspension of the fourteen New York banks mentioned in the Observer of Thursday, the run was kept up vigorously upon the others during Tuesday. On that afternoon the Bank Presidents held a meeting at which they resolved to suspend, and to appeal to the Governor of the State to call the Legislature together to legalise the step. The committee to see the Governor consisted of Messrs. Tileston, Dunham and Knapp, who forthwith proceeded to Albany.

The banks paid out about two millions in specie on Tuesday before they suspended.

One bank in Boston, the Massachusetts Bank, refused to suspend. It had $370,000 in specie, and only 136,000 of circulation.

The Farmers' Bank of Virginia and Exchange Bank, of Richmond, and the Farmers' Bank of Petersburg, suspended on Thursday.

The Bank of Virginia brought up the rear of the banks of that State by suspending on Thursday. All the other Virginia banks had preceded her.

The People's Bank at Charleston suspended on Tuesday.

The Bank of Hamburg on Wednesday.

The Georgia Rail Road Bank and the Union Bank at Augusta on Thursday. The Manufacturer's Bank at Macon (Ga.) on Wednesday.

All the Savannah banks suspended on Thursday.

Most of the Free Banks at New Orleans suspended on or before Thursday last; and several of the others on Friday.

The Bank of Cape Fear, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the branch Bank of the State at Wilmington, and the Bank of Clarendon at this place, suspended on the same day.

Among the individual failures announced since our last, are, Hall, Dana & Co., a very large commission house; Ludlam, Leggett & Co., a rich produce house; L. C. Wilson & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses; Carhart, Bacon & Clark, cloths; Dykers & Alstyne, old and wealthy brokers; all of New York.

Wadsworth & Co., bankers, Chicago; Cuyahoga steam furnace Co., Cleaveland, Ohio; Dean, King & Co., A. J. McCrary & Co., Collins, Kirby & Co., St. Louis; Little, Alden & Co., dry goods importers, Boston, have asked an extension; the Pacific Mill corporation, Lawrence, Mass; Oakey & Hawkins, large cotton factors, New Orleans.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act legalising the suspension of the banks of that State till the 2d Monday of April next, and then adjourned. The Banks, however, seem disposed to reject the terms of the bill, and that apprehension casts additional gloom over business circles.

LATEST.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Friday says that "business is reviving slowly under the new order of things. We hear of very few farther failures. Messrs. Pesant Brothers, in the sugar trade, were protested yesterday."

Persons who had drawn out gold from the banks were sorely troubled to know what to do with it. It sold in the streets first at 2 per cent., then at 1, and finally at ½ per cent. premium, a profit poorly repaying the risk and trouble.

The Journal says that the New York banks will resume before the time fixed by the Pennsylvania Legislature for resumption in that State, viz: the 2d Monday in April.

The Express says, "We have telegraphic and other information from Albany which convinces us that Gov. King will call no extra Session of the Legislature."

The list of failures in the N. Y. Independent, for the week ending Thursday last, numbers 166 firms,—the longest list yet. 11 of them are in Southern States.

MONEY MARKET, Wednesday Ev'g, Oct. 14.

The banks of this city, with one or two exceptions, opened for business as usual, receiving bank notes and certified checks on deposit, and in payment of debts due at the banks, and paying in the same, the only difference being that specie was not issued. There was no excitement at any of the banks of discount, as far as we could ascertain, and no demand for specie either from bill holders or depositers.

Special Dispatch for the Patriot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The weather here to day is unfavorable, and business dull. The general aspect of affairs, however, is brighter. The banks ask 107 a 108 for sterling, in consequence of the improved condition of affairs.

The action of the banks in receiving State funds will add twenty millions of dollars more to our par currency. This greatly strengthens confidence. No further procedure has been instituted against the banks, beyond the injunctions under which they suspended.

There is a better feeling in stocks. Discounts in bank and on the street are much freer and at easier rates. It is generally believed the crisis has been passed.

Advices from Boston are much more favorable. No further failures are announced. Stock operators are confident of large advances in all kinds of securities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, P. M.

Business affairs are more cheerful. The Banks are going on as usual, except paying no specie. Stocks look upward. At the first Board Virginia Sixes advanced $17, and many others a less figure. It is said an Agent of the Rothschilds arrived in the Vanderbilt, with a large amount to invest in securities. Specie is abundant and lacks buyers at 1 per cent. The Banks are working harmoniously together. The Clearing House to-day agreed that all balances may be settled in notes of current Banks. Things are tending towards a restoration of confidence and revival of business.

SPECIE.—The Northern Light has arrived at York with upwards of a million and a half in specie from California.

THE EFFECT OF SUSPENSION.—It is generally supposed that the effect of the bank suspensions must be to relieve the country somewhat of the pressure for money. So long as the banks were themselves run upon for specie or exchange, and so long as the balance of trade was against our State as well as our country, so that specie or exchange were not to be had in such abundance as to satisfy that run, so long were the banks obliged to be collectors of what was due them, rather than indulgent creditors, or lenders. Their operations will not now be so cramped, though it will be their duty gradually and surely to strengthen themselves, so as to be ready to resume specie payments when the country shall be prepared for resumption.

Be the effect what it may, however, suspension has been a matter of necessity. In the large cities people were panic stricken, and insisted upon having specie for all their claims upon the banks. The suspension in New York rendered suspension in the contiguous cities a matter of course; and universal suspension there compelled suspension here, though no serious run had been made upon our banks, indeed no run at all, that we have heard of, except from brokers out of the State. We think our North Carolina banks suspended at the very right time. As long as Virginia and South Carolina stood firm, we hold that it was the imperative duty of our banks to do likewise, even at a large sacrifice. The State would have had reason to complain, and to feel deeply mortified, if a suspension had taken place here and been made to serve as a pretext or justification for suspension in Virginia and South Carolina. When *they* suspended, there was no longer either reason or right for our banks to continue to pay, and thus be drained of specie to strengthen those States.

Our readers generally have had experience enough of bank suspensions to know that the world wags on pretty much in the same way during suspension as during specie payments; that bank notes are for all purposes, except payments out of the State, as current now as heretofore; that they are undoubtedly good (every North Carolina bank note,) and will buy as much, and pay as much debt, as ever.

It is, however, a time for judicious economy, for mutual forbearance, for charity to the poor. And especially it is a time for paying off debts and taking a new start. So used, the time will prove to be not an evil time, but that "good time" so long promised as "coming."

False Reports.—The Fayetteville Observer contradicts the reported suspension of the Banks of Clarendon and Fayetteville, and says "the story is false."—*Wil. Herald.*

It *was* false, but is not now, so far at least as the Bank of Clarendon is concerned. We have not heard that the Bank of Fayetteville has suspended, and believe that it has not, probably because there has not been a Virginia broker here for several days.—OBSERVER.

ROBBERY.—The clothing store of Mr. Hugh Graham, on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, was entered last night, through one of the upper windows, and robbed of clothes, boots, &c., to an extent not yet ascertained.

THE PANIC.—There is no such thing as arresting a panic. It will work its way, as surely as a tornado. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a most calm and considerate paper, in view of an unexpectedly favorable report of the banks of that city, said on Tuesday morning last that "it is now evident that our banks will be able to maintain their highly honorable position." Yet before two o'clock of that same day, 14 of those banks had gone by the board, and before night all the others resolved to suspend!

During the run upon the Bowery Savings Bank, in New York, an old woman, who follows the humble occupation of picking up rags, scraps of paper, &c. in the streets, drew out $2900.

ELECTIONS.—In Ohio, sixty-two counties have been heard from, showing a Democratic gain of 10,561. The Democrats claim the State by a small majority, but their gains are not large enough to make it certain.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is reported that McWillie (dem.) is elected Governor, and that the Democrats have elected the whole Congressional delegation,—a gain of one.

At the city election in Baltimore, on Wednesday, there were several terrible riots. A police officer was killed, and many persons wounded.

The American party was successful in all the wards but one, having received 11,878 votes against 2,719 for the democrats. Total vote only 14,667, against 26,776 polled last year.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The election came off without violence. Both parties claim the victory. We cannot tell which is right.

Time was, and may be again, when a Pennsylvania state election was an important event, to which all eyes were turned. A quarter of a column of telegraphic despatches in the Washington Union, reminds us that such an event has just come off, in which, of course, there are "large democratic gains." Doubtless a consolation to the poor fellows who have suspended all over the State, and to the people who have been discharged from the Factories, Iron Works, &c. Whatever else may languish, "democracy is the thing that thrives," and it might be worthy of a thought from some of the democrats, whether it is not *because* democracy thrives that other things languish.

Signs of the Times.—Such are the straits to which many of the merchants of New York are driven that they have been compelled to address circulars to their customers all over the country soliciting from them anticipation of their payments, and offering therefor a discount of one and a half per cent. per month, besides assuming one-half the difference of exchange (which will be greatly reduced of course since the suspension of the New York banks) to themselves. The reason they allege for this is that their engagements in Europe must be met at every sacrifice, and they call on their country customers to bear their part in such necessary sacrifices to mercantile and national honor.—*National Intelligencer.*

There is a great sugar crop in Cuba, and the price is beginning to come down in Havana, in spite of the obstinacy of holders.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF N. C.—The 28th annual session of this Convention, will commence on Wednesday, 4th day of November, in the Baptist Church in Hertford, N. C.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter of Gen. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, to his widowed sister Mrs. Corbin, dated March 17, 1778, in which he replies to her suggestion that widows who pay taxes on property ought to be allowed to vote at elections. His principal argument is that it was "rather out of character for women to press into those tumultuous assemblages of men where the business of choosing representatives is conducted." We think so.

To this letter the Intelligencer appends a long and amusing as well as instructive commentary, in which we were somewhat startled, at first, to find the grave editors avowing their readiness to "venture for one experimental period to commit the destinies of the Republic in their [the women's] hands alone, assured as we are that they would discharge the electoral duties of free women quite as intelligently as the "male inhabitants" to whom they are now committed."

We were startled, we say, at first, at the idea, whilst we could not hesitate to admit that the electoral duties could not be worse performed than, as a general thing, they are now, in this reign of Locofocoism. But what sort of women would the women become, if they did all or even a share of the voting? Would they necessarily drink bad liquor, and smoke bad cigars, and curse and swear, and fight, and lie in the gutters, as so many of the present voters, especially the leaders, do? If such would be the consequences of female suffrage—and why not, since these are now the customs of the male voters—we doubt whether the reformation of all the rowdy voters of the masculine gender would be a sufficient compensation. We say this now, by way of entering our protest in advance against that "next development of our progressive democracy," which the Intelligencer thinks not improbably will manifest itself in so changing the State constitution as to give "free suffrage" to women (and to Young America also, it might have added.)

It seems that in New Jersey the constitution did allow female suffrage, from 1776 to 1807, and that the right was frequently exercised; in one case the women's votes elected a member of the Legislature. [We ought by all means to have been told what sort of a member he was—whether his eyes were blue or black, his hair red or gray; and whether he wore big whiskers or a moustache, and a fashionably cut coat.] One case is specially remembered by the venerable ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, of that State, "where a husband and wife happened to differ *politically*—it is to be presumed only politically; and, in order to neutralize the vote of the former, the latter resolved to exercise the elective franchise."

And hereupon we would remark upon the absurd notion that some people have, that women are apt to differ from their husbands, and to desire to show their independence—in short, to wear the unmentionables. Now if there be any such latent inclination in the sex—we are merely supposing a case—what more likely to call it into action than an election in which male and female voters are mixed up? No, no; let us have only men or only women to do the voting.

We will bring to a close this imperfect notice of the Intelligencer's article by copying from it the following paragraph:—

"History," says de Tocqueville, "is a picture-gallery, in which there are few originals, but an abundance of copies." This, we suppose, is little more than a liberal version in French of the wise saying, uttered some years before by a not inobservant critic of men and things in the land of Judea, when he said "there was nothing new under the sun, and the thing that has been is the thing that shall be." Certain at least it is that the "Woman's Rights movement" is not a modern "wrinkle" on the face of society, and can plead an historical precedent as ancient as the days of Aspasia, who, unless the muse of history has greatly misrepresented her character, was a Female Reformer of the most approved type. She it was who first sought to emancipate the Athenian women from the gynæceum and the nursery; and how admirably she succeeded in bending the politicians and the philosophers to her way of thinking is written with sufficient clearness in the life of a Pericles and a Socrates. Or, if we would catch the manners living as they rose in that most brilliant and exciting period of Grecian story, we have but to turn the pages of the great comic dramatist of that day to familiarize ourselves with philosophers and politicians in petticoats, of whom it is only fair to say that they have left little or nothing for the "strong-minded" sisterhood of the present time to promulgate in the name of "woman's rights." In illustration of this truth we have but to designate the Aristophanic drama, and to particularize such plays as the *Lysistrata*, the *Thesmophoriazusæ*, and especially that richest and most descriptive of them all, the *Ecclesiazusæ*, or "She-politicians." The modern Bloomerite, who has adventured to usurp the most distinctive badges of masculine attire, will find in a perusal of the drama last named that the more resolute matrons of Athens, nearly five centuries before the Christian era, had shown themselves capable of much profounder plans and much more radical measures of reform; for we learn from Aristophanes that they had actually contemplated a *coup d'etat* without a parallel in history, being no less than that of appropriating to themselves, in the dead of night, and while the unconscious herd of men was buried in sleep, every article of manly attire in the city, leaving to the "male inhabitants" nothing wherewithal to clothe themselves save the cast-off insignia of feminity; while, as a part of the programme, a platform of political principles was to be promulgated in the Pnyx sufficiently liberal one would think to meet the approbation of a Mary Wolstoncrafft or Fanny Wright, embracing as it did the following somewhat radical provisions: "Community of goods, community of women, the children to be considered and educated as the children of the State, no more courts, no more jails, no more criminal prosecutions, the halls of justice to be turned into eating-saloons, free bills of fare for all Athenians." If this platform has ever yet been outdone by any "progressive Democracy," male, female, or French, we have yet to discover its record. Behold all these things; are they not written in the *Ecclesiazusæ* before the year of grace 394?

Dr. W. C. Williams, of Manchester, who lost $10,000 by the Ohio Life and Trust Company, hung himself in a barn on the night of the 6th of October.

LITERARY ADDRESS.—We are indebted to the author, Rev. William Hooper, D. D., LL. D., for a copy of the Address delivered by him before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College in June last. His theme is

"THE SACREDNESS OF HUMAN LIFE, AND AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE TO ITS DESTRUCTION."

Like everything emanating from the pen of Dr. Hooper, it bears the marks of patient labor as well as the art and polish of the ripe scholar. In the outset he beautifully portrays his estimate of human life:—

"When I consider the preciousness of that ethereal spark which burns within the frail casement of the human frame—when I reflect upon its endless destinies—its keen consciousness of its own infinite susceptibilities of happiness or misery—its horror of being suddenly struck from its throne within, and sent out, a terrified stranger, into an unknown world,

"Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying;"

when I consider under what careful and jealous custody its Maker has placed this inestimable, yet most perishable treasure, denouncing upon the man that touches it a bloody death in this world and exclusion from heaven in the next, I am ready to wonder at its perilous exposure. I am amazed that it is not defended with bars of steel and walls of adamant, but that its slight fortress can be pierced and the tenant destroyed "with a bare bodkin." I see the Deity's tender care of his creatures, from the least to the greatest. I see him taking care for the unfledged birdling, that it shall always be born in the Spring, and never feel any thing more rude than the vernal airs that wave the branch of the tree where it is nestling. I see him "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb." I see that exquisite tenderness still more beautifully exhibited in the implantation of maternal love in all animated nature, from the timid hen that will fight the powerful bird of prey, as soon as it becomes a mother, to the woman that will waste away life over her sick infant's cradle. I hear the voice of God's tenderness in that mother's wail, when that babe breathes its last: "Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted because they were not."

Next follows his condemnation of the waste of life, and "bloodshed of the public highway," "the blood of sudden rencontre," "the blood of the duel," "the blood of the bar and the jury box." The learned gentleman deals some powerful blows at the practice of criminal lawyers, and alludes to the acquittal of Matt Ward in the following terms,—

"The country has not forgotten, and I trust will never forget, the atrocious crime and the almost equally atrocious defense and acquittal of Matt. Ward, of Kentucky, the murderer of Prof. Butler. A man universally esteemed and beloved—in the fulfilment of his duty as an educator of youth, administers a moderate and reasonable chastisement to a little boy, one of his pupils. For this the elder brother arms himself with a revolver, goes to meet his unprepared and unsuspecting victim, and shoots him down as a butcher would an ox! The public is at first petrified with horror; and as soon as it recovers from the stupor of its faculties, the universal burst of virtuous indignation cries, that if justice ever claimed a victim, it must claim one now; that if God's outraged law, enforcing the death of a wilful homicide, was ever binding on the conscience of a jury or of a community, this, this was the flagrant case that demanded its execution. But a lawyer of the first ability and influence was soon enlisted in the defence of the murderer; and soon the ears of an insulted country heard the astounding intelligence that Ward was acquitted; thus proving to all the rich ruffians in the country that there was no danger in bloodshed—and proclaiming to the widow and the fatherless that there was no protection in the laws of their country, and to the respectable and conscientious fraternity of teachers that to touch a boy with a rod deserved death, and that the only safety to their lives, in this nation, was in allowing all their pupils to do as they pleased! Unhappy widow and thine orphan babe! Ye thought that that beloved husband and sire was safe in his legitimate and honorable vocation, under the ample shield of his country's protection. But it was not enough to have the light of your eyes taken from you in a moment, by the hand of violence. The further sting must be inflicted of impeaching his fair name, in order to extenuate the man-slayer's criminality. The blameless must be blackened, that the bloody may be bleached! and the poor mute victim, weltering in his blood, must have it sounded "in the dull, cold ear of death:" Thou wast thyself the aggressor and deservedst thy fate."

Dr. Hooper concludes by presenting christianity as the "appointed stauncher of human veins":

"It is the glory of christianity that it has stamped an infinite value upon every human being, and thus throws its heavenly ægis around every human life. It has taught us that the true nobility of man consists, not in the artificial and accidental distinctions of the world, but in his possession of a soul, capable of illimitable progress in virtue and in bliss—that the highest perfection of that soul is, not intellectual, but moral excellence—that this perfection is as attainable by the pauper Lazarus as by Solomon on his gorgeous throne; by the illiterate peasant as by Newton, the high-priest of nature and interpreter of the laws of the universe."

"The moment that the world catches the spirit and the genius of christianity, the remorseless indifference to human bloodshed will cease. That religion bears not on its banner the eagle, the cock, the lion, or the dragon, signals of havoc and depredation to the world, but displays on its waving white folds the figures of the dove and the lamb, and promises, as the sign of its full advent, the change of all the weapons of war into implements of husbandry, and the disappearance from off the earth of all that can harm or destroy the creatures of God. That is the time when death, the last enemy, shall be destroyed, and the death of death shall be the final extinction of evil, and the commencement of love's eternal reign."

We have read the Address with deep interest, and admire the boldness and ability with which it pleads in behalf of human life.

Cumberland County Fair.—We are authorized to say that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the Annual Oration at the next Cumberland County Fair, instead of the gentleman heretofore spoken of in that connexion. Mr. McRae is a fine speaker; and we trust there will be a large turnout to enjoy the rich treat which may be expected on the occasion.—*Argus.*

Returning Goods to Europe.—To such an extent has the present crisis affected importations that some of the New York importers, it is said, have commenced to send back goods to Europe rather than pay the duty on them or incur the risk of not being able to sell them.

An Unlucky Operation.—A man in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Saturday, fearing a savings bank in that city would "bust," drew out $200—all he possessed. He told all his friends of his good luck in getting his money, took several drinks, got "tight," and had his pocket picked of every dollar. He did not make much by that operation.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS M. BLAKE to HARRIET COSTIN.

At Long Creek, New Hanover county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Mr. THOS. M. CHATTERTON to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of John Larkins, Esq.

DIED,

At Wilmington, on Saturday morning last, after a few days illness of pneumonia, Gen. JOHN GRAY BYNUM, a distinguished Lawyer of that place, formerly of Rutherfordton.

In Chatham county, on the 16th inst., Mrs. GRACEY F. McLENNAN, relict of the late Wm. A. McLennan, and daughter of Joseph A. and Julia Lea, of that county. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Also on the 1st September, in Chatham county, RODERICK L. BUIE, son of R. N. and Maria Buie—aged 12 years.

In Montgomery, N. C., on the 9th inst., NELSON HARRIS, aged about 46 years

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mrs. REBECCA A. ALLEN, wife of Mr. Elkanah Allen, aged 30 years.

In Wilmington, Friday morning, of inflammation of the brain, LAURA RANKIN, daughter of Wm. C. Thurston, aged 16 years 5 months and 22 days.

In Bladen county, on the 11th inst., of Typhoid Fever, NORMAN McLEOD, in the 57th year of his age. He has left a wife and two children, besides many other friends to mourn his loss.

In this place, on Monday night, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, MARY CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of William C. and Elizabeth Stansill, aged 4 years.

Though young, she often spoke of dying and going to Heaven, where she would be with God, and be happy; and during a late sickness, while talking about dying, she said she knew that if she died, she would go to Heaven, and live with God and her grand ma.

Cheraw Gazette.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 19.

BACON—	17 a 18	LARD,—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	9¼ a 10	Cuba	56 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 80 a 1 00	Yellow dip,	1 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	2 15 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	25 a 27
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light, but fully equal to demand.

Cotton—We quote from last sales, but would remark that last sales cannot be obtained unless the local manufacturing establishments should come into the market, which is not probable under the present state of cotton goods.

Extract from a private letter from New York 15th Oct:

"Sale of good middling Georgia Cotton at 10¾."

Flour—No change.

Wool—Receipts are so light we omit quotation.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales have been made at 25 cts.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine 2 75, yellow 2 10. Sales of 40 bbls. of Spirits at 32 on Friday, and nothing doing on Saturday. Common rosin, large bbls., 1 00.

At Charleston, strict middling fair cotton sold on Wednesday at 12. Sales only 16 bales that day.

At Cheraw, prices of cotton nominal, the article mostly going into store.

At New York, Flour 4 75 to 7 50. Southern Wheat 1 18 to 1 36. Corn 69 to 70. Cotton unsettled; some offers have been made on time, but it is difficult to effect cash sales. Spirits Turpentine 37, cash. Common Rosin 1 60. Sugars, Cuba 6 to 7½. Porto Rico 6½ to 7½, Crushed 10 to 10¼.

At New Orleans, Cotton has gone down to 9½ to 10.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct'r 14, 17 and 18.—Strs Rowan Magnolia and Fanny, and Flats, with goods and passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14.—Barque Cuba from Boston; Schr. Charles Roberts from Gaudaloupe. 15.—Schrs. John Roe and Charles M Laverty from New York, Margaret Reinhardt and P A Sanders from Charleston, Gun Rock fm Lubec, Me.; Brigs C B Allen from Boston, Principe fm Baltimore. 16.—Schr. Jas A Bayard, from Bristol, R. I. 17.—Schrs. Smithzonian and Sunny South from Charleston, Patron from Washington.

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE pleasant COTTAGE, now in the occupancy of Mr. Womack, on Haymount, is offered for sale. Those wishing to purchase can know the terms by applying to C. J. & R. H. JONES.

Oct'r 19. 52-

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER, well acquainted with the farming business and the management of hands, who can come well recommended. Address or apply to

R. McDANIEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 16. *1t

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

J. L. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

Sale of Land in Robeson.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity of the County of Robeson, made at Fall Term 1857, on the petition of Charity Blount, widow, and Winnifred Blount and others, minor heirs at law of William Blount, dec'd, I will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months, on Monday the 23d day of November next, being the first day of next County Court, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, the Tract of Land on which William Blount lately resided, lying in the County of Robeson on Saddle-Tree Swamp, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, James Blount and others, containing about 4000 acres.

On the premises are, a comfortable Dwelling-House and all necessary out-houses, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and Farm Houses. The Plantation has been tended advantageously and is now in a high state of improvement. About 400 acres are open and in cultivation.

The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. Eq.

Oct'r 12, 1857. 52*ts

Carolinian copy.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber about the 1st June, off the Western Rail Road near Murchison's Factory, a YOKE OF OXEN,—one black and white pied, the other brown, with white in his face, one or both hind legs white. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

Address JNO. Q. A. LEACH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 13. 51-5t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE present incumbent desiring to retire from her situation, the Trustees of Floral College wish to employ a Lady competent to assist in the Literary Department, and also to teach the ornamental branches—drawing, painting, &c.—in their institution.

Applications for the position, accompanied with sufficient reference, will be promptly acted upon by the Board. D. PATTERSON, } C. C
JAS. S. McQUEEN, }

Gilopolis, N. C., Oct. 12. 52*3t

COMMITTED

TO the JAIL OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Oct'r 4th, a bright Mulatto Man, about 30 years of age, five feet six inches high, with large whiskers and long moustache. He says he belongs to Henry S. Clark, of Pitt county, N. C., and was hired to Isaiah Williams of South Carolina, and calls his name William, also passes by the name of Sam. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Oct'r 19. 52tf

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857!

JUST RECEIVED!

(Call soon, secure a good bargain and save money.)

ONE OF THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

Boots and Shoes,

LADIES' GAITERS, SATIN and COLORED;

LADIES' and GENTS' DANCING SHOES, of a new and beautiful pattern;

YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS;

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, and every article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. M. FAULK.

Oct'r 8, 1857. 51-tf

☞All who have lost their soles, come forward, and they will be renewed for Seventy-five cents and upwards. M. F.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,



MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 P. M. to 5 P. M., where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞*All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-2w

TONIC.

From Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*, and have found it very useful in case of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

Dyspeptic Women Notice.—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.

Pittsburg, Oct. 24, 1856.

(Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

Oct. 17. 52-2tpd

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber about the last of September, his negro man FRANK. Said negro is about thirty years old, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and likely, and puts on a foolish look when spoken to. He is no doubt trying to get to a free State. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

Address the subscriber at Rollins' Store, Moore Co., N. C. F. W. SWANN.

Oct'r 13. 51-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Stephen Britt, Alden Britt and others vs. Eli Brumble, Willis B. Britt, Bryan Britt.

Petition for Partition of Land, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendant Bryan Britt resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore hereby made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Bryan Britt, to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

52*6t J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Clonks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf NEW YORK.

NEW BOOKS.

MOSS SIDE, by Marion Harland, anthor of 'Alone' SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL, by Madame Le Vert. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.



I AM now receiving additions to my Stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods,

Which makes my Stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call.

W. PRIOR.

☞ Watch Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

Oct'r 1, 1857. 47-3m

ROUND PINE LAND.

WE offer for sale 2000 ACRES round Pine Turpentine Land 17 miles from Fayetteville, between the Western and Centre Plank Roads—the Morganton Road running through the same. A bargain will be sold in these lands. For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Monroe near the land or to the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept'r 20. 45-6w

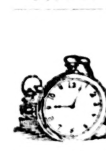
House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

I OFFER for SALE OR RENT my HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street, joining B. Rose, Esq. Apply to JAS. G. COOK, or to myself,

MARTHA HARTMAN.

Oct'r 5. 48-3w

E. GLOVER



HAS received his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS,

To which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public in general.

P. S. His personal attention will be paid to all Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repairs.

Sept. 15. 43-3m

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY.

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857 33-tf

2,800 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

SEED WHEAT.

I HAVE a lot of very superior Seed Wheat. Those who want had better call soon.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct'r 5. 48-4w

SALE OF THE LOTS OF

CAROLINA CITY,

At the Terminus of the Great Central Rail Road of North Carolina,

ON BEAUFORT HARBOR,

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

CAROLINA CITY is situated on an elevated plain, about 15 feet above tide water, immediately on the waters of Beaufort Harbor. This location for a great commercial City was selected by men of commercial experience, after a full examination of all the lands on the Harbor of Beaufort, and in anticipation of the construction of the great Central Rail Road from said Harbor through the State of North Carolina, connecting with the lines of the Rail Roads of Tennessee coming east from Memphis on the Mississippi, and also in anticipation of the construction of a Rail Road from Carolina City through the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, and the town of Fayetteville, to the Coal Fields on Deep River. The Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, from Carolina City, to Goldsborough, will be opened by the 1st January next: the North Carolina Rail Road is in operation to the town of Salisbury, from which point the construction of the great Western Rail Road, through the mountains to the Tennessee line, is steadily progressing. The Rail Road through Fayetteville to the Coal Fields has for some time occupied the attention of the State, and doubtless will eventually be put in operation,—that part between Fayetteville and the Coal Fields being in rapid course of construction. The completion of these great Rail Roads will carry the agricultural and mineral products of the State to one of the finest harbors on the Southern coast, and must at an early day build up on its waters a flourishing City.

All the agricultural regions of the State, not penetrated by said Rail Roads, have easy communication with Beaufort Harbor by navigable Rivers and Sounds.

Of the Harbor of Beaufort, we believe it to be unnecessary now to speak: the depth of its waters, its proximity to the Gulf Stream, (the highway of ships,) and its capacity for all commercial purposes, are not only well known to every North Carolinian, but have attracted the attention of the country generally.

The Carolina City Company believe that the advantages of the location which they have selected are many: their land is a high and level plain, looking southward upon the ocean; its wells and springs afford the purest waters, and the salubrity of the climate is so well known, that Beaufort is believed to be the most healthy watering place on the Southern coast.

At this location, the channel for ships bends in near to the shore and runs parallel with it along the whole front of the City, making the construction of wharves cheap and easy. The harbor and wharves at Carolina City, being a short distance from the conflux of Bogue Sound and Newport River, and not immediately in front of the Inlet, are unexposed to the violent storms, and yet a ship may set sail from the Rail Road wharf in Carolina City and in thirty minutes be at sea.

These are some of the advantages which determined the selection of the location of Carolina City; and so great a confidence had the Company in the superiority of these advantages, *that they subscribed and paid in twenty-five thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company, which was the only subscription made upon the faith of real estate on Beaufort Harbor.*

Plans of the Harbor of Beaufort, exhibiting the location of the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road and Carolina City, may be seen in all the principal Hotels in the State.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth Cash, and the balance secured by Notes with approved security at 6, 12 and 18 months.

By order of the Company.

JNO. H. COOK, Pres't Car. City Co.

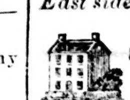
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y

Sept. 29, 1857. 47-ts.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



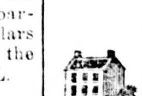
THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & CO., PROPRIETORS.



THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor: thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, & CO.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also wa rranted for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid & received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the torms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

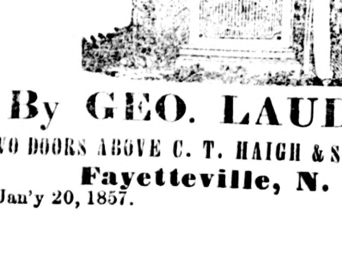
He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first and second Series. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

690 ACRES OF LAND

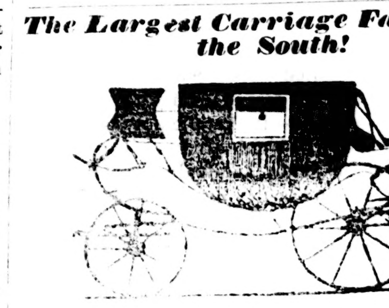
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

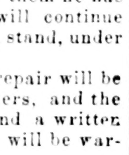
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf



J. W. BAKER



Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

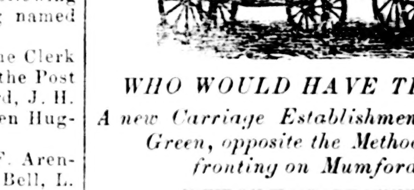
FURNITUR

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE, Mining Engineer.

May 27, 1856 6-tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST, Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN; 327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH, Wadesboro', N. C.

Sept'r 21. 46*tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County; its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale. ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co , Sept. 9, 1857. 46-*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to move West, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 28th inst., the following articles, to wit: Three thousand or more bushels of Corn; 40 or 50 thousand lbs. of Fodder; 80 or 100 head of Hogs, about 60 of which are suitable for killing this winter; all my stock of Cattle and Sheep; all my Farming Tools, Blacksmith Tools, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber will also offer for sale on the same day, (if not disposed of before) his VALUABLE FARM, lying on Brown's creek, containing 1030 acres, being in a fine state of cultivation, having on it a comfortable Dwelling House, a good gin-house and screw, a good well of water, and all necessary out-houses,—located seven miles from Wadesboro', one mile from the plank road, and 4½ from Ansonville, and within 7 miles of the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad, in a good and pleasant neighborhood. The land will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms will be liberal and made known fully on the day of sale.

P. S. All or any of the above named property can be bought between now and day of sale.

T. J. SMITH.

Ansonville, Anson Co., Oct. 6, 1857. 50*ts

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD, President of Shepard's Point Land Co.

Aug. 21. 36-*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

Nelly McKay *vs.* Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer thereof granted ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

John Taylor, Mary Taylor, Archibald B. McCormic and others, *vs.* Catharine McMillan, John McCormic and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves, Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Catharine McMillan, John McCormic, Daniel W. McCormic, Joseph A. McCormic, John C. McCormic, James A. McCormic, Thomas J. McCormic, Benjamin F. McCormic, Nancy Anderson, John P. Stewart, Lodon Davis and wife Mary Ann, and Barbara Stewart, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, for the said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or they will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

CHINA

TEA SETS—new shapes—Gilt, Painted and Plain, at $4 to $25; Decorated VACES, Cups and Saucers, and other fancy China; the most beautiful Stock ever seen here. Also, a variety of other Fancy Goods, suitable for presents, at moderate prices.

GLASS,

Cut, Moulded and Plain; some beautiful new patterns of Goblets and Tumblers.

EARTHEN WARE.

Ironstone China; White and Unique Blue; Oval Tomato Shape; Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware. Common Wares of every description.

For sale by W. N TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be continued on the SECOND MONDAY in November next, upon the usual branches and the same Professors.

For particulars, refer to the advertising sheet of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July 1, 1857. HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

August 5. 48.*4w

NOTICE.

AT September Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McAlister deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make early payment, and these holding claims against the deceased, must present them in due time, or this notice will be plead-ed in bar of a recovery.

NEILL McDUGALD.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

NOTICE.

1700 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 1200 or 1300 Acres, lying in Chatham County, about six miles west of Pittsborough on Rocky River. There is on said land a first MILL SITE for Grist and Saw Mill; there is about 7 or 8 hundred Acres of well Timbered Land, on said tract, the rest is cleared and in a good state of cultivation: There is one of the finest Meadows on said land that can be found in this section of the county; also, a large TWO STORY HOUSE, with all necessary out-houses and a most excellent well of water in the yard. Also, one other tract containing 465 Acres, lying on Rocky River, known as the Headen Land, about one mile from Alston's Bridge. Said Land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco, and there is one of the best Meadows that can be found in Chatham county. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to buy will do well to call soon, as I will sell a bargain in either tract. For further information address the subscriber at Beaumont, Chatham Co., N. C.

H. W. PEOPLES.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 48*4w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER, JOHN S. TOOMER, Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug. 31. 38*3m

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Store of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday, 10th Nov. 1857, at 11 o'clock, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c., belonging to the estate of the late John W. Weisiger, dec'd.

Also, the House and Lot,—late residence of the said deceased. Terms 6 months credit for approved notes.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r, A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Oct'r 7. 49-

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO G. W. I. GOLDSTON

Oct. 5, 1857 48-tf

FOR SALE.

4000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT, a very superior article, by

JAS. C. SMITH & Co Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 27, 1857. 38-2m.

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish—convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquiring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y, Fayetteville

Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor Meswain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to THO. J. CURTIS

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS

April 29, 1857. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857 20tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

Further Supply of School Books.

DAVIES' Algebra; Davies' Arithmetic; Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Smellie's Philosophy; Pictorial Greece; Cooper's Virgil; &c. &c. Also, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; Bailey's Festus; Wayland's Moral Science; &c. &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 19.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock.

August 4, 1857. 32tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

CAPE FEAR LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that very valuable PLANTATION known as the "Blocker Land," situated on the East side of the Cape Fear, four miles below Fayetteville. The Land fronts the River a half mile and runs back two miles, and consists of about Six Hundred Acres. The soil is of every variety common to this region; embracing the light sandy, loamy, clay, river low grounds, and very rich swamp lands,—of the last named about fifty acres are under cultivation, and are as good as any in the county. The balance of the swamp (about 100 or 150 acres) can be very easily drained through ditches already cut to the River, or to Lock's Creek, which runs across the middle of the tract. Of the whole tract there is about 125 acres under cultivation. The growth on the wood-land consists of pine (long and short leaf,) oak, hickory, poplar, cypress, gum, &c.

For terms and further information apply to W. L. Evans on the premises, J. E. Bryan, Esq., P. M., Fayetteville, or to myself at Fayetteville.

FRANCES EVANS.

Sept. 21, 1857. 44tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has TWO VALUABLE COTTON FARMS for sale—in Carroll County, Mississippi.

One Tract contains 1040 Acres finely improved, 500 Acres open land: it has every convenience usual on Plantations; fine water, the best health, and good outlet for Stock, and in a fine neighborhood. This place is creek bottom and hill land.

The other Tract is in the Yazoo Bottom; contains 1460 acres,—300 acres can be put in Cotton next year and will make 300 bales of Cotton,—two miles from constant navigation; in as good a neighborhood as any in the State; fine water and health; and the best character of stock range

I offer these Lands at remarkably low prices. For further information I refer to G. W. Meacham, Esq., of Anson County, who has seen the Lands; or write me at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., or C. W. Bennett, same post office. W. A. STRONG.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-2m